

and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

HONORING PURVIS E. ISLER, SR.

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 2011

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

Whereas, Ninety years ago a tenacious man of God was born in Newport News, Virginia on March 9, 1921; and

Whereas, Mr. Purvis E. Isler, Sr., born to Mr. Elijah and Mrs. Esther Isler, grew up in New Jersey when his family moved north and attended Perth Amboy High School where he met and married his high school sweetheart Jeanette Deay Eaton and to their union seven daughters and three sons were born; and

Whereas, Mr. Isler has shared his time and talents as a Husband, Father and Motivator, giving the citizens of the United States a person of great worth, a fearless leader and a servant to all advancing the lives of others, through service to our country in the U.S. Army, as a broadcast electronics technician and being the ideal father and grandfather; and

Whereas, Mr. Isler has been blessed with a long, happy life, devoted to God and credits it all to the Will of God; and

Whereas, Mr. Isler along with his family and friends are celebrating this day a remarkable milestone, his 90th Birthday, we pause to acknowledge a man who is a cornerstone in our community; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside these days to honor and recognize Mr. Isler on his birthday and to wish him well and recognize him for an exemplary life which is an inspiration to all;

Now Therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR. do hereby proclaim March 9th and March 12th, 2011 as Mr. Purvis E. Isler, Sr. Days in Georgia's 4th Congressional District.

PROCLAIMED, THIS 9th day of March, 2011.

NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
FOUNDATION

HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 2011

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, as Congress closely scrutinizes federal programs to reduce our massive federal debt and deficit, we must take a hard look at troubled, taxpayer-financed programs that play a role in destroying American jobs. The February 25, 2011 edition of *The Washington Examiner* contained a column by Mr. Ron Arnold that discusses the legislative history and current activities of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—a non-profit organization authorized by Congress in 1984 pursuant to Public Law 98–244.

Mr. Arnold's column illustrates how Congress originally authorized an average of \$100,000 per year in federal taxpayer money to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Yet, more than a quarter century later, the organization receives \$53 million annually in federal government funds according to its own records. Some of this money funds zealous and litigious environmental groups whose actions threaten the livelihoods of America's hard-working farmers and ranchers. At a time when American agriculture is threatened by onerous regulation, bureaucratic intimidation, unfair taxation, and high energy costs, our farmers cannot afford to defend themselves from advocacy groups funded by their hard-earned tax dollars.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Arnold's column on the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and to question whether the federal government should continue supporting it and other non-profit groups that use taxpayer money to put people out of work.

[From the *Washington Examiner*, Feb. 25, 2011]

CONGRESS SHOULD STOP FUNDING BIG GREEN
LAWSUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

(By Ron Arnold)

America's taxpayers need to know about a thorny federal program lurking in the Obama budget: the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. It began decades ago as a millionaire's hobby horse and grew into a Frankenstein monster that today feeds millions of taxpayer dollars to green groups that sue the federal government—and thus sue the taxpayer.

I began researching NFWF in a 1995 report on Big Green's federally funded trial lawyers, "Feeding at the Trough" (www.undueinfluence.com/feeding-at-the-trough.pdf).

NFWF's origins are bizarre: Congress created it as a nonprofit corporation in 1984, specifying that it "is not an agency or establishment of the United States Government." President Reagan denounced that double talk when he reluctantly signed the bill, writing, "Entities which are neither clearly governmental nor clearly private should not be created."

The intent for NFWF was to develop private sector support for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a government agency. This perverse purpose allows a well-connected private elite—originally including timber heiress Nancy Weyerhaeuser, oil billionaire Caroline Getty, and now hedge fund billionaire Paul Tudor Jones—to carve out government funds, solicit limitless private funds, and funnel the cash to whom they please, including \$25,000 to Nancy Weyerhaeuser's son Rick for an anti-logging project he ran in Montana—and \$23,500 to a Planned Parenthood-type group in Rajasthan, India, for population control near Ranthambhore National Park.

As it grew, NFWF created one horror story after another. It gave \$89,748 to the Grand Canyon Trust, which filed suit and shut down the coal-fired Mojave Power Plant in Laughlin, Nev., and cost 200 Navajo miners their high-paying jobs at the Black Mesa coal mine that supplied the plant.

NFWF gave nearly \$442,000 to the National Wildlife Federation and in return got a lawsuit to divert water from generating electricity in Pacific-Northwest power dams—and spill it for migrating salmon. The suit now threatens to remove four vital hydroelectric dams on the Snake River. Another NFWF recipient, American Rivers (\$296,700), is also a party to the suit, which is still in court.

The list goes on and on, lawsuits against fisheries, agriculture, energy, construction, manufacturing, the whole economy. NFWF claims that grantee lawsuits do not use fed-

eral money. After examining the Internal Revenue Service Form 990 reports of major litigious NFWF recipients, I found no separate segregated accounts for lawsuits—you can't tell federal money from private—making NFWF's claims appear disingenuous at best.

NFWF's original \$100,000 "one-time seed money" appropriation has bloated to \$53 million in 2009, exactly what Reagan feared when he famously muttered, "The definition of immortality is a government program."

Even though NFWF's wealthy directors should be ideal fundraisers, two-thirds of its income is routinely taxpayer money, and now the Obama administration wants to give it more millions of federal dollars that we don't have.

House appropriators tried to cut NFWF's taxpayer umbilical in 1996. Immediately, a Byzantine cabal of Big Green leaders and hired lobbyists materialized, somehow convincing the appropriators to lay off. Reagan should have added, "Environmental funding is forever."

Last week, a gutsy congressman tried again. Rep. TOM MCCLINTOCK, R-Calif., chairman of the House Natural Resource Committee's Power and Water Subcommittee, introduced an amendment to the House's \$1.2 trillion continuing resolution bill to permanently defund NFWF.

Once again, Big Green sent out its minions, and MCCLINTOCK's amendment failed on a voice vote.

That shouldn't be the end of it. We need congressional hearings to stop feeding taxpayer money into NFWF's funnel. And we need elected officials with the fortitude to instruct the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's insatiable billionaires to stop feeding at the trough.

EEOIPCA AMENDMENT ACT OF 2011
AND THE ENERGY EMPLOYEES
OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COM-
PENSATION PROGRAM IMPROVE-
MENT ACT OF 2011

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 2011

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleague, Rep. JARED POLIS (D-CO-02) to introduce two important pieces of legislation, the EEOIPCA Amendment Act of 2011 and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Improvement Act of 2011, which will help ensure former employees at certain Department of Energy sites receive the benefits and care they are due while also bringing transparency and oversight to the program charged with administering compensation.

During the Cold War, thousands of workers employed in the nation's atomic weapons programs were exposed to radioactive and toxic substances. For this reason, Congress passed the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) in 2000 to provide compensation to employees who have become ill as a result of work at atomic weapons facilities. Individuals, or their eligible survivors, who worked as an employee, contractor, or subcontractor at certain Department of Energy facilities may be eligible for compensation in the form of lump sum payments and medical expenses. Yet all too often workers and surviving family members, such as those in my Congressional District,